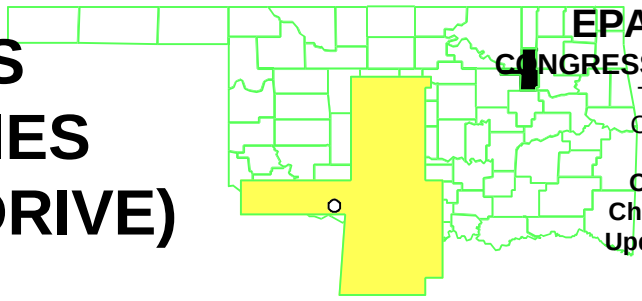
COMPASS INDUSTRIES (AVERY DRIVE)

OKLAHOMA

EPA ID# OKD980620983



EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

Tulsa County

Chandler Park

Other Names:
Chandler Landfill
Updated 04/08/97

Site Description

Location:

- The site is a former landfill located in a previously operated quarry in the Chandler Park area west of Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

Population:

- The Tulsa metropolitan area has a population of 376,000

Setting:

- Nearest residence is 1/4-mile from the site.
- Nearest drinking water well is approximately 1/2-mile from the site, is not currently in use, and is up-gradient.
- Approximately 60 acres in area; depth of refuse and hazardous waste is approximately 20 feet.

Geology:

- The site is located on a bluff adjacent to the Arkansas River.
- Waste is located in a stone quarry in the Hogshooter Limestone formation, which varies between 20 and 30 feet thick.
- Beneath the site is the Coffeyville formation, consisting of shales interspersed with minor sandstones and siltstones.

Wastes and Volumes

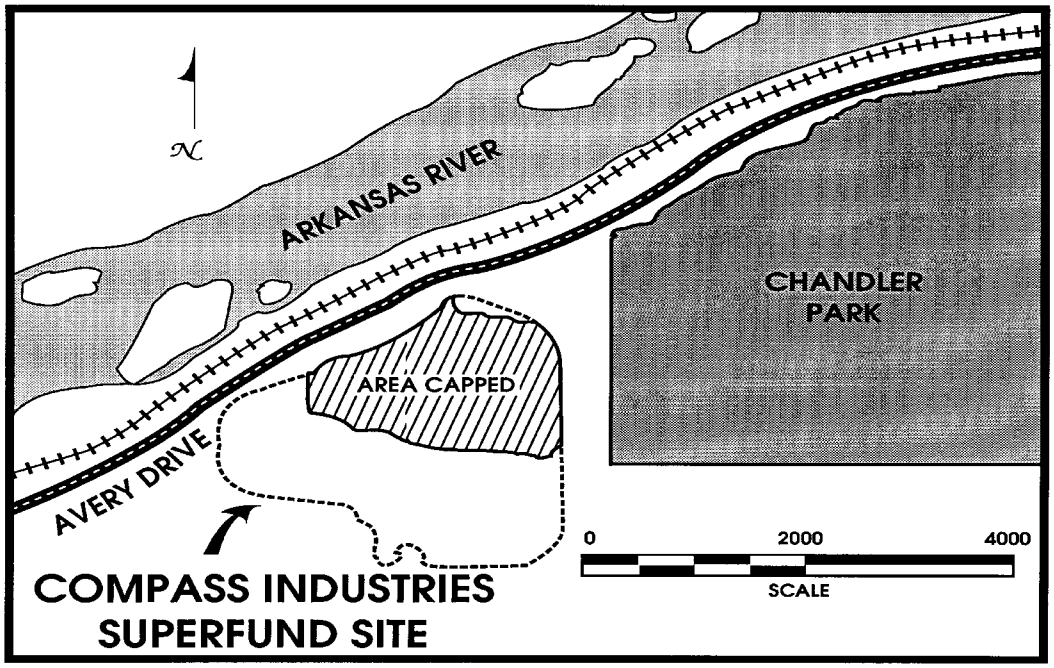
- Principal pollutants at the Compass Industries Superfund site include waste jet fuel and oily sludges, miscellaneous solvents, acids, caustics, bleaches and benzene.
- PCBs and pesticides have also been detected.
- The absolute volumes of pollutants are generally unknown, but are estimated to be approximately: 22,000 gallons of waste jet fuel, 4,000 gallons of solvents and 3,300 gallons of the caustics, bleaches and benzene.

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Site HRS Score: 60.57
Proposed Date: 9/08/83
Final Date: 9/21/84
NPL Update: No. 1

● One potentially responsible party (PRP), Texaco, stated that a ground water score was assigned but that no ground water testing was done, that the air data was insufficient to document an air release, and that tests failing to detect hazardous substances were not taken into account in computing the HRS score.
● EPA responded that the HRS score was based on route characteristics, that an air release was properly assigned, and that negative results do not counter positive results.

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

● The site, originally a limestone quarry (1930s), was a permitted landfill which accepted an unknown quantity of hazardous wastes from the surrounding industries.
● The landfill operated from 1964 to the late 1970s.

● One PRP, Ashland Chemical Co., responded during the National Priorities List (NPL) Proposal comment period that it would not participate in the remediation.
● Site caught fire underground and burned for more than a year (1982).
● May - June 1988, EPA installed a fence and posted warning signs around the site perimeter.
● The Remedial Design (RD) was completed in 4/89 under Oklahoma State Department of Health and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project oversight.

● Winter turf had to be planted during fall 1990, thus extending the Remedial Action schedule.
● Final turfing was planted during summer 1991, which facilitated better growth.
● Operation and Maintenance (O&M) began in September 1991 with collection of seepages and background samples.
● Subsequent fiscal quarters of sampling (through October 1994), indicated the contaminants to be below monitoring standards.
● The Completion Report memorializing the end of Remedial Action was signed by the Regional Administrator on June 30, 1992.
● The Construction Completion notice was entered into the Federal Register in July 1992.

Health Considerations:

● The site had a potential for recurring fires with toxic air emissions which had the possibility of reaching nearby residences.

Other Environmental Risks:

● Potential of surface discharges along bluff below landfill site.
● Area is a bald eagle habitat.
● Previous underground fires have contributed to air releases at the site.

Record of Decision

Signed: September 27, 1987

● The remedy selected for the Compass Industries Superfund site included capping the landfill, with on-site treatment of contaminated ground water, if necessary.

Ground Water:

● Treatment of upper, perched aquifer, if deemed necessary, following installation of the cap.

Soil Treatment:

● Multi-layer cap to confine and isolate landfill contaminants, and to reduce leachate migration into ground water aquifers.

Other Remedies Considered	Reasons Not Chosen
1. "No Action"	**Not protective of human health and the environment**

2. Cap and off-site ground water treatment	**Increased potential for human exposure to site contaminants**
3. Full on-site thermal destruction	**Not cost-effective**
4. Partial on-site thermal destruction	**Not cost-effective**
5. Partial off-site thermal destruction	**Not cost-effective**

Community Involvement

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 3/84 by EPA, revised 7/90 by PRPs
- Open houses and workshops: 4/89 (RD Completion), 1/90 (RA Start)
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 7/87.
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 3/88
- Milestone Fact Sheets: 9/91

- Citizens on Mailing List: 160

- Constituency Interest: Concerns about direct contact with site wastes due to close proximity of an elementary school and Chandler Park.

- Site Repository: Page Memorial Library, 6 East Broadway, Sand Springs, OK 74063

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: 2/89
- Letters of Intent Received: None
- Final Application Received: N/A
- Grant Award: N/A
- Current Status: No past or current TAG interest from community

Fiscal and Program Management

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Shawn Ghose, 214/665-6782, Mail Sta. 6SF-AP
- **State Contact:** Hal Cantwell
- **Community Involvement Coord. (EPA):** Donn Walters, 214/665-6483, Mail Sta. 6SF-PO
- **Attorney (EPA):** Jonathan Weisberg, 214/665-2180, Mail Sta. 6SF-DL
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Roberta Hirt, 214/665-8079, Mail Sta. 6SF-AO
- **Prime Contractors:** Remedian Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): John Mathes & Assoc. (for OSDH)
  RD/RA: Bechtel Environmental, Inc. (for PRPs)
  Oversight: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (for EPA)

Cost Recovery: PRP Lead (Enforcement)

- PRPs Identified: Approximately 300
- Viable PRPs: Texaco, Sun Refining & Marketing, and Standard Royalties Liquidating Trust
- The above group performed the Remedial Action under an Unilateral Administrative Order

Present Status and Issues

- Cost recovery efforts are continuing for past EPA outlays during RI, FS, and RD.
- The site is currently in a five-year Operation and Maintenance phase to ensure that the site cleanup remedy continues to protect public health and the environment.
- Monitoring for three-plus years past the cap installation has shown that contaminants of concern are within the cleanup standards.
- A five year review of the site is anticipated in the 4th Quarter of FY97 to evaluate the effectiveness of the remediation based on the monitoring data. The Five Year Review has been held up due to clear defination of the capped area. In spring of 1997 the cap has been surveyed and defined by the legal metes and bound definition. It is estimated that the Five Year Review will be completed in the summer of 1997. Now that the cap is defined, the non-cap areas will be recommended for release for beneficial use.

Benefits

- American Bald Eagle habitat has been made safer due to remedial efforts.
- Approximately two stream miles along the Arkansas River have been made safe from off-site migration of contaminants, allowing continued recreational activities by area residents.
- The potential for site fires spreading airborne contamination to over 300,000 residents of Tulsa has been mitigated.
- Thirty acres will be returned to recreational/commercial use when the site is delisted.